

Business Notices.

Light, airy, graceful and fashionable are the terms applicable to the new Summer styles of HAT by which Kauler has meted his brilliant presentation of the elegant styles from No. 212 Broadway (north-east corner of Fulton-st.) They are exactly suited to the season, and are in the most perfect and can be obtained at a very low price. No. 212 Broadway. Drop in and examine them.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.

Depot No. 146 Water-st., New York. During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Broun's recently patented "LA BELLE" LOCK, which from its construction and finish is found to be stronger, proof, and less liable to be picked than most locks now in use.

STARKS & MARVIN.
The only Makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

OR
ORIENTAL GOODS.

Forget not (Six Fifty Five) 63 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

N. B. Persons desirous of any information or samples, by addressing as above will be promptly attended to.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS'S modern improved Pianos, possessing in their improvement of action and construction a superiority equal to the Grand Piano, and a Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and a variety of other pianos, for sale on monthly payments. Also Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions, (the only equal temperaments.)
HORACE WATERS, No. 353 Broadway.

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!

RECEIVED BY THE WIGS AND TOILETS.—The best in the world, the admiration of connoisseurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (time private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toilets in America, also BOUTWELL'S Medicated Cream, for preserving the hair.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—with the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.
The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand, comprising in part: Feathers of all kinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets, and Comforters, at No. 150 CHAMBERS-ST., CORNER MURRAY-ST. Wholesale and retail. MARTIN WILSON, Agent.

A GREAT CURE FOR Female Complaints will be found in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Complaints of this kind are the most common, and the most distressing. The Ointment and Pills will cure them in a few days. Sold at No. 233 Broadway, (time private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toilets in America, also BOUTWELL'S Medicated Cream, for preserving the hair.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS will take place this day, (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 11 Broadway. Particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogue can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., in gilt and in French and artistic taste, and are invited to examine. CURTIS & RAY, No. 15 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer this day our entire stock of BARGAINS and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices to make room for our Fall Goods. We are selling Wools, Silks, Cottons, and UNDER-WEAR at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 37 Broadway.

B. R. BARLOW.
WOODCUT, BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTER.
Calls attention to his improved facilities for Printing in either of the above departments. Numerous customers for years past have been without his work, and he is now prepared to take care of themselves.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—Buyers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments for the more extensive and better quality of the goods. Hence in buying LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, and WINDOW SHADES of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELLY & FRANKLIN, No. 291 Broadway, the retailer practices a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND TOYS.
No. 345 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, &c. He is also a specialist in Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, and a Consultation free.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—"PALMER'S PATENT" for use in cases of amputation, and natural appearance, are supplied in America or Europe. Offices and Manufacturers at No. 375 Broadway, No. 375 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting yesterday, received a report from a special committee appointed to investigate affairs on Ward's Island, and adopted resolutions embraced in the report, which will be read with interest. They divulged the startling fact that on Ward's Island alone the services of one hundred and fifteen persons in the employ of the Commissioners could be dispensed with; and the resolutions dismissed a list of that number. Important recommendations are made in the Report, which will be found in our columns.

The Twenty-first Anniversary of British Emancipation in the West Indies was celebrated yesterday in a grove near Jamaica, L. I., by a private party from this City. Addresses were made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison of Boston, Judge Culver of Brooklyn, and others, and the day passed very pleasantly.

Chief Justice Lewis of Pennsylvania was applied to on Tuesday for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Passmore Williamson, now confined in Moyamensing prison, under an order from Judge Kane. The Judge refuses the writ. His reasons for so doing will be found in another column. He takes the position that every Court of competent jurisdiction is an exclusive Judge of contempt against itself, and says it would lead to endless confusion if one Court were to reconsider contempts adjudicated by another. The Pennsylvania Judge will perhaps learn that there is a way of creating "contempts" differing from the one to which he has referred, if Mr. Williamson is not discharged.

The apology which the telegraphic reporter at Washington makes for President Pierce for removing Gov. Reeder, will, of course, be treated with contempt. The people understand the merits of the case quite as well as any telegraphic reporter can.

The Know-Somethings and Jonathanians hold a fusion meeting at Rochester yesterday, and united upon a platform. The resolutions declare that our National and State Legislatures ought to be for Freedom and against Slavery—oppose any more Slave States or Territory, and uphold the Prohibitory Law.

The State Council of Know-Nothings in New Jersey yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the Pro-Slavery section of the Philadelphia Platform, and also against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

We devote a large portion of our paper to-day to a clear and instructive account of the present state of affairs in Mexico, from our correspondent at the capital of that country. Our readers will see from it that Santa Anna is by no means

firm upon his throne. He is out of money and the revolution is advancing upon him. The one difficulty he hopes, as there is some reason to believe, to escape from by selling more territory to the United States; while as a remedy against the other, he is talking of conferring a Constitution on the country, to take the place of the one he lately overthrew.

Relations have been broken off between Santa Anna's Cabinet and the Minister of the United States. They are still partially suspended, though Gen. Gadsden has had a private interview with his Most Serene Highness since the rupture. The cause of the trouble is a complaint, which the Mexican Government made at Washington, respecting the Ambassador, and of which Mr. Marcy sent him a copy.

The Asia arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st ult. The intelligence she brings is of no great importance, though not destitute of interest. Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107. The Palmerston Ministry has therefore a new lease of life. The general prospects of the war were not encouraging. The successes and losses of the Allies before Sevastopol seem to be about equally balanced. The Sardinian and Turkish forces have again withdrawn from the valley of Balda to Balaklava. The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinforcements. Accounts from Asia state that the Russian army, under Gen. Muraviev, had invested Kars, while a small army corps had advanced upon Katsai and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum. The Black Warrior dispute with the United States is at last definitely settled. The Spanish Government agreeing to pay an indemnity of a million reals.

THE WORKINGMEN.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the mechanics and workingmen of this City held last evening in the Park. They take strong ground against the cleaning of the streets of the City by contract, and avow a partiality for the present order of things, under which, as they contend, fair and equitable wages are paid to workmen, and the streets kept cleaner than they ever were before. They are opposed to the contract system generally, and characterize it as one of the greatest evils against which labor has to contend; a serious burden on the tax-payer; operating "for the benefit of corrupt politicians and contractors who live and grow fat on public plunder and the earnings of honest labor." They say further, that while in theory the system pretends to be based on economy, all experience shows that under it for the most prodigal expenditure of money the City gets the worst work. Under the last contract for cleaning the streets the work was paid for twice over—once to the contractors and a second time to the workmen who were called in to perform the work neglected by the contractors.

The workmen are, however, in error when they allege that the municipal treasury has suffered by the contract system any more than by its opposite. It has suffered as much by one as by the other, having been roundly robbed under both. The contract system is, however, a part of the law, which the Corporation cannot change. They are required to have the cleaning of the streets, and all other services of that sort, done by contract, and the resolutions of the workmen cannot affect the duty of the authorities in the premises. Besides, the contract system is in itself the best that can be devised; all that is necessary is that it should be honestly administered; and we fail to see how the officials who connive at cheating and plundering by contractors, would be converted to honesty by simply allowing them to direct the execution of the work and the expenditure of the money themselves.

The workmen threaten with political vengeance all who may not agree with their views of the question. Such persons they will vote against whenever they have an opportunity. We take leave to say that this language is not calculated to advance their cause with sensible people. The soundest argument gains nothing by being accompanied by a menace; and a weak one remains weak though fortified with threats on every side.

A complaint is made against hire monopolists and contractors, but it would have carried more weight if put in a more precise form. If the contractors who have fulfilled their contracts have forced people to work for them at rates below the current standard of wages, why not say so clearly, and let the case be understood? If those who have failed to fulfill them, and have taken pay for their work without doing it, have been guilty of that failure because the men would not work for them at the pay they offered, why not state that also? There is no force in these general denunciations and bitter vaguenesses. The workmen no doubt have a hard life of it, though their intemperate and careless habits often render it harder than it need be, and if they have any special grievances, they will never find us backward in their behalf. But we must say that the proceedings of this meeting are not of a nature to enlist many disinterested advocates in their cause.

THE WAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The slaveholders seem to think that they can treat the State of Pennsylvania, and the City of Philadelphia in particular, as a conquered country; that not only Judge Kane and the United States Marshal and his followers are at their service at all times when an alleged runaway slave is to be caught, but that, in despite of the laws of the State, whenever a free colored woman or child is to be kidnapped, the Courts, prosecuting officers, police and all the State establishments for the execution of the criminal law are entirely at their humble service.

Even granting that the colored woman who ran away from Mr. Wheeler was not only his slave but his concubine, and that her two boys were his boys in the Pennsylvania no less than in the North Carolina sense, still, even in that case, the strongest one we can put for him, the attempt to force or entice them back into Mr. Wheeler's hands, to enable him to carry them out of the State for the purpose of holding them in slavery, is a penal offense under a statute of Pennsylvania, which forbids the carrying out of the State, without process, whether by force or stratagem, any negro or mulatto, with intent to hold or sell him as a slave. Yet, thus to help him kidnap a woman and two boys, Mr. Wheeler

appeals with all confidence, not merely to Judge Kane, who, of course, would stick at nothing, and who, in the chase of runaway niggers, seems to have a true blood-hound propensity, but also to the State Courts and officers. Nor has this appeal been without success; and while we render justice to Judge Kane, his accomplices of the State Judiciary should not be forgotten.

At the time that the colored woman and her two boys concluded to leave the service of Mr. Wheeler four colored men were standing by, three of whom accompanied the crowd that showed the woman the way to the carriage, and one of whom, according to Wheeler's account, when he attempted to stop the fugitives, caught him by the arm rudely, and threatened if he resisted to cut his throat from ear to ear. Against these four men Mr. Wheeler makes a complaint to a certain Alderman named James B. Freeman—but whose name ought to be forthwith changed to James B. Doughface. This Alderman, being a near neighbor of Judge Kane, or at least sharing something of his remarkable instinct for slave catching, issues a warrant against them for highway robbery and commits them in default of bail for \$5,000 and \$7,000.

To obtain a reduction of this bail the friends of the colored men cause them to be brought before a certain Judge Kelley, evidently a man of some sense, but terribly afraid of the slaveholders and of being supposed deficient in the duty claimed in this case of the Pennsylvania judiciary. The District Attorney also makes his appearance, and confesses that under the laws of Pennsylvania the charge of highway robbery is ridiculous; but he insists that the men shall be held to bail for assault and battery and riot. The question arising as to the amount of the bail, after some evidence and discussion, it was fixed at \$500 for the three men against whom there was no evidence at all, and at \$1,000 for the man who was said to have rudely laid his hand on the sacred person of a slave-driver in order to restrain him from an act of kidnapping.

These four prisoners were very poor laboring men without any property whatever. The Constitution of the United States, and doubtless that of Pennsylvania too, provides that excessive bail should not be demanded; and yet Judge Kelley thinks himself obliged to make a long apology for presuming to reduce the bail to the sums named. Riot and assault he tells us are unfortunately pretty common offences in Philadelphia, and about the highest bail that he ever knew to be demanded in such cases was one thousand dollars. In one case where the rioters were all armed with heavily-loaded muskets, that amount and only that amount of bail was demanded. He, therefore, thinks that even in the aggravated case of threatening to cut Mr. Wheeler's invaluable throat, the threat being purely in terror and no weapon being shown, the insulted majesty of the slaveholder ought to be satisfied with the same bail, especially considering that he holds in five hundred dollars the three other men who did nothing at all.

We really hope that the days of this Philadelphia toadyism to the slaveholders are approaching a termination. It did not always use to be so. Philadelphia once had her Benjamin Franklin and her Richard Rush. Philadelphia in those days had some backbone, and though she has suffered so long with the spinal complaint, bending her back till it has become little better than a mere hump for Judge Kane and other slavecatchers to jump upon, we cannot think her case by any means hopeless. A few more prosecutions against her citizens, black and white, similar to those taken in this Wheeler case, will yet we imagine rouse her to her feet.

FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

There is certainly something grand and imposing in such a conception as that put forth by Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia of a Federal Union of the entire British Empire, parent country and colonies. It is an idea which no narrow mind could ever originate, at the same time that it is based upon a principle which common sense accepts, and the experience of America vindicates, as the sum of political wisdom. We mean of course the federal principle, in applying which we know of only one political theorist who excels Mr. Howe in breadth and boldness; this is Fourier, who proposes and foretells a federation of the entire globe, with perfect local self-government in every province, and the universal capital at Constantinople, where the affairs of the sphere will be cared for with due splendor and success. There may be truth in this sublime piece of imagination, as there may be in Mr. Howe's; but we have to do with the practical realities and needs of to-day.

To a Federal Union one principle is absolutely essential: proximity of place. To a healthy Federal Union another is essential: community of institutions. The North American colonies possess neither as regards England. It is true that steam, which has gathered the world in its iron grasp, has brought Halifax within a short distance of London as at the opening of this century were some distant parts of Scotland and of Ireland. But in the ocean nature has opposed a huge barrier to such a union, rather to be felt than defined. The telegraph, that great exchange of nations, is, it is true, inclosing the world in its lightning girdle, and hastening onward that time in which shall be realized the beautiful prayer of Humboldt, "that all nations, races and religions shall be one great brotherhood." But the laws of nature must be observed even in the divisions of government; those limits in fact outweigh considerations of a higher nature, such as organic differences of races, or clashing of local institutions, or the anomalies and dissensions created by difference of religious creed. Thus we see Ireland a portion of England, notwithstanding the difference between Celt and Saxon, and the great gulf which separates the creed of Luther and of Knox from that of Hildebrand and Loyola. This is the result of proximity of place. If, instead of being east by accident upon the Shannon, in proximity with a stronger race, Ireland had been east upon the St. Lawrence, no material consideration would have rendered union practicable for an hour. She would have been freed from England by some patriot Meagher or Mitchell, to be chained down by herself through some Cullen or McHale. It is proximity which has made possible what if it did not exist would be impossible. What maintains the unity of Hungary with Austria? What makes Russia look with longing lip upon the poor "sick man" Federal Union, such for instance as obtains in the United States, cannot be achieved by the sheer force of abstract theo-

ries or fastened by artificial ties. It can only be maintained where there is territorial contiguity or proximity. Neither do the colonies possess the second requisite, of community of institutions. Their institutions are essentially republican. England's are monarchical and aristocratic. To a Federal Union a republican constitution must be the base. In the present case that is a clear impossibility.

The statesmen of the colonies must in a short time consent to look fully in the face the necessity of complete emancipation from the dominion of Downing-st., and to choose between the only possible alternatives, an independent national existence or a federal union with the United States. To an independent national existence, with the expense of maintaining a national Army and Navy, national Executive and national Institutions, not to mention the support of a Royal pauper or two, bequeathed by England as a parting gift, Mr. Howe wisely prefers Annexation with a powerful State. It is therefore unnecessary in this respect to strengthen his convictions.

To a federal union with the United States Mr. Howe, evidently moved by that jealousy which one brother regards another who has achieved a more independent and consequently prosperous career, opposes two arguments. The first we append in his own words:

"Suppose we should prefer Annexation to an independent national existence, we should become allied by that millions, and though the proportionate advantage would be greater, the loss by withdrawing from the mother country would be immense. We should be part of thirty millions of people it is true, but they have neither troops nor ships of war to spare, to aid us in any great emergency—they would have enough to do to defend themselves."

This is Mr. Howe's alarm! Now in the first place, we do not see any immediate probability of such a great emergency as rises in horror before Mr. Howe; nor, for some time, do we see any prospect of Nova-Scotia being coveted by any rude pirate or pretender. However great the ambition of this highly respectable Colony—however glorious that climate and gorgeous those hidden treasures, of which Colonial poets and orators may well decant in eloquent and unceasing strains—yet will its allurements and resources require to be somewhat more developed before it can become so specially attractive to either pirates or fortune-seeking kings. Should, however, such a sad event occur, we trust the fear about the insufficiency of a Federal Union, comprising nearly the whole of North America, to afford protection, will prove to be somewhat misplaced. Why, it was but a few minutes before this sudden alarm that Mr. Howe, referring to the readiness of Scotland, from whose gallant clans so many of the Nova-Scotians are descended, "to unfurl her old flag and draw her broad claymore," defiantly exclaimed: "Alone we have men enough to assert and maintain any status to which we may aspire." Surely, then, after having routed the combined army and navy of that empire of which Mr. Howe is so proudly proud, the United States, with the added power of the Colonies, need hardly be asked to prove their capability of resistance to aggression, come whence or how it may.

Perhaps Mr. Howe will moderate his fears and pass with us to his other view of this question. He states it in these words:

"What is the British Empire? Look at the outlying portions of it which contain: West Indies, 800,000 inhabitants; Australia, 307,445; Africa, 214,908; Ceylon, 1,506,396; Mauritius, 159,243; New Zealand, 204,000; India, 94,210,218—Total, 97,497,311. This includes the colonial portion of the Empire, strictly speaking, but to these ninety-seven millions, three times the population of the United States, we must add 133,110,000, being the population of States which are our allies or tributaries in the East. Add again 30,000,000, the population of the British Isles, and we have, in round numbers, 300,000,000 of people within the boundaries or subject to the influence of the Empire to which we at present belong. All the States of Europe include but 233,000,000 of people. Then, Sir, I ask will any Nova-Scotian who pretends to be a statesman, will any North American, with his heart in the right place, lightly entertain the idea of withdrawing from the enjoyment of free commercial intercourse with 300,000,000 of human beings from participation in the securities, the sources of pride which such an Empire affords, to form, without cause, an isolated community of two millions and a half, or even ten millions, or to seek a dishonorable share of the advantages enjoyed by 300,000,000?"

Now, to pass over glaring exaggerations in these estimates of population, which have little bearing on the question, let us ask Mr. Howe again to return to one of his own previous arguments, in which, placing the population of Britain and the United States at thirty millions each, he maintains that the six millions of colonists are the men who decide the balance and give to England its preponderant greatness over this country. If this be just they cannot suffer by Annexation, as their transfer to the opposite scale would in precisely equal ratio reverse the balance. This argument does not bear the test of the true diamond—the property when turned of shining equally under every light. The logic which answers for England does not suit America. Mr. Howe therefore, with charming versatility, lugs in a power that has not yet come into play, and pointing with refreshing hardihood to ninety-four millions of unfortunate Hindoos and one hundred and thirty millions of allies and tributaries in the East, whom he has impressed for the occasion, and among whom Thuggam, burning of widows, drowning of children and other such playful practices prevail, calls out exultingly: "Will you withdraw from 'the enjoyment of free intercourse' with such men and 'seek a dishonorable share of the advantages enjoyed by thirty millions'?"

But, to pass away from such egregious bombast, as unworthy of so able a man, let us ask Mr. Howe, forgetting for a moment miserable national jealousies, to apply his own theory of the supremacy of character over brute force. It is but a few pages previous that he argues, (he will perceive we love to see Alexander vanquished by himself,) "Yet, after all, it may be 'reiterated, What are two millions and a half of 'people' not many, indeed; but everything 'must be tested by comparison.'" So say we. Let Mr. Howe apply this rule to the thirty millions who people America, and to the two hundred and sixty millions of British subjects, including two hundred and five millions of his enlightened Eastern friends—and test by comparison.

"What have two millions and a half of people 'done'?" asks Mr. Howe again. "That is the 'question.'" So say we. Quality not quantity is the just criterion—character and energy in the people, not hyperbolic displays of arithmetical dimensions. Let him place the intellectual supremacy of the 30,000,000 of this continent over all the brute mass of 260,000,000, who have such a fascination for his imagination, and ask himself whether commerce and civilization can best be promoted by union with brute masses, half semi, half savage, or by union with thirty millions of freemen, whose genius has

achieved in one hundred years as much as England in a thousand; who, if the curse of Slavery, which is confined to the South, and which is vehemently opposed by all that is good and noble in the land, be but out of sight, present an assemblage of education, industry and progress, such as the world has rarely seen before. In union with such a country, that vast domain of North America, which under British rule so long remained a howling wilderness, would rapidly be made to glow with civilization and with power.

If Mr. Howe has the welfare of Nova Scotia and the other Colonies at heart, as we have no doubt he has, he should advocate such a union as would bring the people there in contact with the energetic race which peoples this Continent, in contact with the education and all the manifold appliances of civilization and industry which exist on this side the frontier, and thus lay the foundation for those relations with the world at large, which are never produced by artificial bonds, but by genuine impulses that vivify and make a nation—such impulses as that at the heart of our people, and such impulses as must soon communicate themselves to the heart of the Nova-Scotia people, if they will only join their natural allies by proximity and community of interest, and not continue an unnatural union held together by the rusty tape of tradition and a spurious fealty.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

It is becoming more and more evident that there is a North. Organized as the Know-Nothing were in some of the States for the purpose of bringing together and rendering more effective the Pro-Slavery element—for the purpose of building up a strong Silver-Gray party among us, a party which would aid the South in its designs upon the Territories, and which looked to the placing of cotton politics in the ascendant—the scheme bids fair to prove a signal failure. The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention opened the eyes of thousands to the real designs of the Know-Nothing wire-pullers. Pretending to desire that "Americans should rule America," it is manifest that they simply sought to place us under the control of Southern slaveholders. Professing extraordinary veneration for the Bible, they aimed directly at the extension and perpetuation of a system whereby the sacred volume is made a sealed book to nearly one-sixth of the population of this country.

These things are becoming generally understood—understood among the members of the Order, as well as outside of it. The facts can no longer be concealed; indeed there appears to be little disposition to conceal them. A prominent Know-Nothing has recently asserted that his party initiated the famous Castle-Garden Union-saving movement. The delegates from New-York in the recent national meeting sustained the most ultra propositions of the most ultra South-ers. They were found side by side with Bowlin of Virginia, Hopkins of Alabama, and the other fire-eaters from the South.

The consequence is, the members of the Order in the Northern and Western States have resolved to stand aloof from the National organization. Many Lodges are surrendering their charters; others are setting up on their own hook, establishing a platform of their own. Thousands of men, becoming disgusted with the manner in which things have been managed, discovering the objects for which the Order was intended, are quietly leaving it.

These signs are indicative of the feeling which pervades the entire North at this moment—a feeling which cannot be suppressed or "crushed out," but which, on the contrary, is gaining strength daily, and will in a short time sweep over the Free States with terrible strength and power, swallowing up Conservatism, Silver-Grayism, and all similar isms, forever.

There was a slight decline in prices of Cattle yesterday, and a considerable increase in the supply, both of the day and week. But a small number sold over 10c, and some of the very best at 10c. A small portion of those offered for sale are characterized as only fit for very mean dog meat. Will those who make our Health laws look occasionally at our Market Reports—they may learn that the best place to look for bad meat is in the cattle yards, instead of in the Meat market. The prospect of any advance in the price of Beef is not a flattering one for drovers who have been waiting for that desideratum.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—St. John papers to the 30th ult. have been received.

A destructive fire occurred on Sunday morning last. It broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock. A number of large wooden buildings facing on the west side of Water-st., near the Fish Market, together with the other buildings on Meritt's Wharf, and schooner Graydon, lying alongside, were completely demolished. The wharf was also considerably injured. The loss occasioned by this fire must be very great.

James McParland was fined \$10 and 30s. costs, for unlawfully exercising the duties of a Branch Pilot by piloting the ship Lydia Adams of Bath into the harbor of St. John on the 15th of July.

The master of the ship Michael Angelo was charged with not having a light exhibited on the 12th of July. John Murray proved that he stood on the wharf at Reed's Point until 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, P. M., and saw the Michael Angelo; he could see no light; saw her again at 10 o'clock, and there was no light.

The second mate and the watchman proved that the lamp produced was run up with the evening spool of about 7 o'clock. One side of the lantern is dark, and they generally face the light out to the harbor. Under these circumstances the case was dismissed.

DEATH OF FATHER LAMSON.—A correspondent of The Boston Herald announces the death of Silas Lamson, so well known as a monomaniac. He died at Stedham Falls at the residence of his son, on the 29th aged 79. He was many years a resident of Sterling where he was an extensive manufacturer of synthetics, having himself invented the most approved one in use. He there accumulated considerable property and brought up a large family.

He was connected with the Baptist Church, but having adopted peculiar views of religion, and conceived that he had himself a call to preach and teach a new doctrine, he eventually separated from his friends and family, and has for many years been a sort of wanderer. He has resided many years in Boston, and although always hermitically sequestered, he came under the ban of the law on account of his ill-synonyms. His long white beard and white dress, and general patriarchal appearance, have marked him as one of the characters of the city. The correspondent of The Herald says:

"He came back to reside with his wife and sons about one year ago, after a stay in Boston, and other places several years, and has during that time been very quiet and laborious, affording great consolation to his family."

A GALLANT GENERAL.—While the attack on the Mexican was going on, an English lady, the wife of one of the officers was present and displayed great courage and courage. Gen. Pemfether observing this went up and cut off a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The General is a great favorite with the army, and the lady who has great personal attractions, and is the daughter of an English General, highly prizes this medal, which she literally obtained on the field of battle.

achieved in one hundred years as much as England in a thousand; who, if the curse of Slavery, which is confined to the South, and which is vehemently opposed by all that is good and noble in the land, be but out of sight, present an assemblage of education, industry and progress, such as the world has rarely seen before. In union with such a country, that vast domain of North America, which under British rule so long remained a howling wilderness, would rapidly be made to glow with civilization and with power.

If Mr. Howe has the welfare of Nova Scotia and the other Colonies at heart, as we have no doubt he has, he should advocate such a union as would bring the people there in contact with the energetic race which peoples this Continent, in contact with the education and all the manifold appliances of civilization and industry which exist on this side the frontier, and thus lay the foundation for those relations with the world at large, which are never produced by artificial bonds, but by genuine impulses that vivify and make a nation—such impulses as that at the heart of our people, and such impulses as must soon communicate themselves to the heart of the Nova-Scotia people, if they will only join their natural allies by proximity and community of interest, and not continue an unnatural union held together by the rusty tape of tradition and a spurious fealty.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

It is becoming more and more evident that there is a North. Organized as the Know-Nothing were in some of the States for the purpose of bringing together and rendering more effective the Pro-Slavery element—for the purpose of building up a strong Silver-Gray party among us, a party which would aid the South in its designs upon the Territories, and which looked to the placing of cotton politics in the ascendant—the scheme bids fair to prove a signal failure. The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention opened the eyes of thousands to the real designs of the Know-Nothing wire-pullers. Pretending to desire that "Americans should rule America," it is manifest that they simply sought to place us under the control of Southern slaveholders. Professing extraordinary veneration for the Bible, they aimed directly at the extension and perpetuation of a system whereby the sacred volume is made a sealed book to nearly one-sixth of the population of this country.

These things are becoming generally understood—understood among the members of the Order, as well as outside of it. The facts can no longer be concealed; indeed there appears to be little disposition to conceal them. A prominent Know-Nothing has recently asserted that his party initiated the famous Castle-Garden Union-saving movement. The delegates from New-York in the recent national meeting sustained the most ultra propositions of the most ultra South-ers. They were found side by side with Bowlin of Virginia, Hopkins of Alabama, and the other fire-eaters from the South.

The consequence is, the members of the Order in the Northern and Western States have resolved to stand aloof from the National organization. Many Lodges are surrendering their charters; others are setting up on their own hook, establishing a platform of their own. Thousands of men, becoming disgusted with the manner in which things have been managed, discovering the objects for which the Order was intended, are quietly leaving it.

These signs are indicative of the feeling which pervades the entire North at this moment—a feeling which cannot be suppressed or "crushed out," but which, on the contrary, is gaining strength daily, and will in a short time sweep over the Free States with terrible strength and power, swallowing up Conservatism, Silver-Grayism, and all similar isms, forever.

There was a slight decline in prices of Cattle yesterday, and a considerable increase in the supply, both of the day and week. But a small number sold over 10c, and some of the very best at 10c. A small portion of those offered for sale are characterized as only fit for very mean dog meat. Will those who make our Health laws look occasionally at our Market Reports—they may learn that the best place to look for bad meat is in the cattle yards, instead of in the Meat market. The prospect of any advance in the price of Beef is not a flattering one for drovers who have been waiting for that desideratum.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—St. John papers to the 30th ult. have been received.

A destructive fire occurred on Sunday morning last. It broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock. A number of large wooden buildings facing on the west side of Water-st., near the Fish Market, together with the other buildings on Meritt's Wharf, and schooner Graydon, lying alongside, were completely demolished. The wharf was also considerably injured. The loss occasioned by this fire must be very great.

James McParland was fined \$10 and 30s. costs, for unlawfully exercising the duties of a Branch Pilot by piloting the ship Lydia Adams of Bath into the harbor of St. John on the 15th of July.

The master of the ship Michael Angelo was charged with not having a light exhibited on the 12th of July. John Murray proved that he stood on the wharf at Reed's Point until 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, P. M., and saw the Michael Angelo; he could see no light; saw her again at 10 o'clock, and there was no light.

The second mate and the watchman proved that the lamp produced was run up with the evening spool of about 7 o'clock. One side of the lantern is dark, and they generally face the light out to the harbor. Under these circumstances the case was dismissed.